

On July 15, 1920, the Baranoff Packing Co., claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be delivered to the claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the filing of a bond in the sum of \$10,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

S388. Misbranding of cottonseed cake and meal. U. S. * * * v. Union Seed & Fertilizer Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50 and costs. (F. & D. No. 12107. I. S. No. 6960-r.)

On April 20, 1920, the United States attorney for the Western District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Union Seed & Fertilizer Co., Monroe, La., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about January 28, 1919, from the State of Louisiana into the State of Kansas, of a quantity of an article, labeled in part "Choctaw Standard Cottonseed Cake and Meal," which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the product contained 38.94 per cent of crude protein and 12.78 per cent of crude fiber.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information in that the following statement, to wit, "Guaranteed Analysis: Protein, not less than 41% * * * Crude Fiber, not more than 12%," borne on the tags on the bags, regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, was false and misleading in that it represented that the article contained not less than 41 per cent of protein and not more than 12 per cent of crude fiber, whereas, in truth and in fact, it contained less than 41 per cent of protein and more than 12 per cent of crude fiber.

On May 19, 1920, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

S389. Adulteration and misbranding of canned salmon. U. S. * * * v. 5,055 Cases of Salmon Labeled "4 Doz. 1 Lb. Tall Cans Table Pride Brand Alaska Salmon Columbia Salmon Company, Seattle, Washington," and 2,950 Cases of Salmon Labeled "4 Doz. 1 Lb. Tall Cans Everybody's Brand Alaska Pink Salmon Columbia Salmon Company, Seattle, Washington." Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 12572. I. S. Nos. 3416-r, 3417-r. S. No. W-594.)

On April 5, 1920, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of a certain quantity of canned salmon, at Seattle, Wash., consigned on or about October 7, 1919, by the Columbia Salmon Co., Tenakee Inlet, Alaska, alleging that the article had been transported from the Territory of Alaska into the State of Washington, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Table Pride Brand Alaska Salmon" and "Everybody's Brand Alaska Pink Salmon."

Adulteration of the article under both labels was alleged in the libel in that the article consisted wholly or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

Misbranding of the article under the label "Everybody's Brand" was alleged in that the statement on the cans, "Fresh Salmon," was false and

misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser because the product was partly decomposed.

On July 15, 1920, the Columbia Salmon Co., claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the filing of a bond, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

S390. Adulteration of raisins. U. S. * * * v. 370 Cases, More or Less, of Raisins. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released on bond. (F. & D. No. 9947. S. No. C-1128.)

On March 29, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 370 cases of raisins, at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about December 17, 1918, by the Bonner Packing Co., Locans, Calif., and transported from the State of California into the State of Minnesota, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Locans Brand Seeded Raisins packed by Locan Packing Co., Fresno, Calif."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the contents of the packages were contaminated with sand and dirt.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel in that a substance, to wit, sand, had been mixed and packed with the article so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality, and in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy vegetable substance.

On July 21, 1919, the Bonner Packing Co., claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be delivered to the claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the filing of a bond in the sum of \$700, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

S391. Misbranding of Wilson's Solution Anti-Flu. U. S. * * * v. 273 Dozen Bottles of Wilson's Solution Anti-Flu. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10016. I. S. No. 6893-r. S. No. C-1149.)

On April 12, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of a certain quantity of Wilson's Solution Anti-Flu, at Atlanta, Ga., consigned by the Cooper Medicine Co., Dayton, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 8, 1919, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Georgia, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of a mixture of volatile oils and camphors, including methyl salicylate, thymol, and oil of eucalyptus.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel in that certain statements appearing on the label on the package containing the article, regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, falsely and fraudulently represented the article to